

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
 Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
 heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
 after practice law in partnership in the Court of
 Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
 Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
 have known him, either at the bar or at Circuit
 Court in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
 Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
 refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
 in his published card.
 All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
 Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
 prompt attention. *and wkt-wly*

A. J. JAMES,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
 Court-house. *and wkt-wly*

JOHN M. HARLAN,
 Attorney at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
 Attorney at Law,
 ST. CLAIR STREET,
 Two doors North of the Court-house,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
 Attorney at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
 St. Clair street, over Dr. Speed & Hodman's.
and wkt-wly

P. U. MAJOR,
 Attorney at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
 Will practice law in partnership in the Court of
 Appeals, District Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
 and all other courts held in Frankfort.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
 Attorneys at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
 Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
 held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
 Courts of the adjoining counties. *and wkt-wly*

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
 Attorneys at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
 and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
 street, four doors from the bridge. *and wkt-wly*

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
 COVINGTON, KY.
 WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-
 bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
 Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
 and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. *and wkt-wly*

LIGE ARNOLD,
 Attorney at Law,
 NEW LIBERTY, KY.
 WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
 Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
 Collections in any of the above courts promptly
 attended to. *and wkt-wly*

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
 Attorney at Law,
 FALMOUTH, KY.
 WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
 and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
 Office on Market street. *and wkt-wly*

GEORGE E. ROE,
 Attorney at Law,
 GREENUPBURG, KY.
 WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
 Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
 of Appeals. *and wkt-wly*

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE,
 Attorneys at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
 Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office on Court street, Lex-
 ington. *and wkt-wly*

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
 Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
 fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe.
 Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
 ceive prompt attention. *and wkt-wly*

JOHN A. MONROE,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
 Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
 Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
 lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
 State.
 He will also Commission of Deeds, take the knowl-
 edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
 recorded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
 der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
 sitions. *and wkt-wly*

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,
 HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders
 his professional services to the citizens of
 the town and vicinity.
 Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
 door from corner. *and wkt-wly*

JOHN M. McCALLA,
 Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
 WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
 WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
 REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
 want of official records. *and wkt-wly*

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
 Merchant Tailor,
 South side Main Street,
 Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
 Fall and Winter Goods,
 Consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of
 the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
 He also has on hand a large assortment of
 Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
 And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
 man's entire wardrobe.
 All work warranted to be as well done, and in
 as good style, as at any other establishment in the
 Western country.
 No FIT NO SALE. *and wkt-wly*

H. WHITTINGHAM,
 Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
 Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
 terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
 Publishers. Book numbers supplied to complete
 sets. *and wkt-wly*

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET
 AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
 Importers & Dealers,
 79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
 bracing every variety, style, and quality of
 handloom.
 Carpets,
 Floor Oil Cloths,
 Rugs, Mats,
 India & Coco Matting,
 Stair Rods,
 Shade Trimmings,
 Crumb Cloths,
 Chairs,
 Stair Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We
 also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-
 paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
 stock being entirely new, and having been selected
 with great care, we can offer inducements in
 styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west
 of the mountains.
 MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
 79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

T. G. WATERS,
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL
 BOOTS & SHOES,
 S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.



HART & MAPOTHER,
 Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
 Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
 description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND INK
 LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
 GEO. H. CARY, R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
 SUCCESSORS TO
 (BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)
 DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
 Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
 Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
 Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
 ders. *and wkt-wly*

LOOK AT THIS.
 What makes so many go to
 the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
 cor. of Second and Jefferson
 Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
 Because J. G. Keenon
 keeps a first class house at
 moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
 Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.
HARROW & PHILLIPS,
 PROPRIETORS.
 Terms, \$1.50 per day.
and wkt-wly

STOP THERE!
 HALL & HARRIS keep the
 United States, formerly the
 Owens Hotel.
 When you go to Louisville
 stop there.

MEDICAL REPORT.
 Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
 of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
 Sexual Organs in a state of Health and
 Disease.
 Price only ten cents.
 Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
 Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-
 ture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
 potency, Female Diseases, and all
 affections of the reproductive sys-
 tem of both sexes, the infirmities
 of youth and maturity arising from
 the secret fluids of both sexes,
 with a full treatise on SELF-
 ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
 NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
 and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,
 the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
 shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful
 adviser to the married, and those contemplating mar-
 riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-
 dition, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
 themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
 DLE AGED and OLD MEN, troubled with debility
 and loss of power, before applying to any one for
 treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
 DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
 TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
 regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
 of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
 CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
 as MISCARriage would be the result, though al-
 ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
 by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
 by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
 and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
 complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
 from danger or curiosity. DR. T. WILLIAMS,
 Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314
 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
 ville, Ky.
 Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
 Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. *and wkt-wly*

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light
 and stylish for the Spring 1861.
 KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
 AND
ENGRAVING
 PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
 Certificates, Diplomas, Letter Heads, &c., &c.
 Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
 trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
 MR. DILLON, ENGRAVER & CO.,
 119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
 Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. BAKER,
 MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
 IN
MILITARY GOODS,
 No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
 NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments
 and all articles for the Military.
 Furnished at short notice.
 The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
 and made to order. *and wkt-wly*

JOHN BONNER,
 (Successor to Peter Smith.)
 IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
 No. 36 Fifth Street,
 Second door East of Walnut St.
 Cincinnati, O. *and wkt-wly*

MILLINERY.
 BONNETS,
 RIBBONS,
 FLOWERS,
 FEATHERS,
 RUCHES,
 HEAD DRESSES,
 HAIR PINS,
 CLOAKS,
 And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
 of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
 No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 J. A. HENDERSON *and wkt-wly*

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
 No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oats,
 Beans, Potatoes, Hay, Hops, Eggs, Bacon,
 Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
 Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
 Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
 Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
 Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase orders, at lowest market prices, every
 description of Merchandise, Wheat, Flour, Tallow,
 Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses,
 Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
 NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
 (Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
 Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
 PAPEE, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
 Printing Inks,
 AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
 ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
 Papers. *and wkt-wly*

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,
 FASHIONABLE
 SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
 AND DEALER IN
 Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
 No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
 (Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measure and
 Warranted to Fit.
 N. B. Measures carefully taken, and paper patterns
 cut to order for shirts and collars. *and wkt-wly*

NATURE'S REMEDY
DR. GATES' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
PASTELS PILLS
 For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
 Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emission,
 Gonorrhea, and General Debility,
 Impotency, and all Diseases arising
 from Sexual Habits, or Exces-
 sive Use of the "Venereal Balm."

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
 MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering to
 some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
 are not aware of their true condition, or when assen-
 sation is really needed.
 For the benefit of such, we herewith give a full
 description of the most common symptoms, viz: *Weakness of the
 Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Diminution of
 Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Palpitation of the Heart,
 Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirit,
 Irritability, Nervousness, Trembling, &c.* For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies
 will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of
Pastels, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a box of
Venereal Balm. Each box contains full and complete in-
 structions to patients, and should be used together
 in every case. Their superiority over other modes
 of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:
 1. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
 emissions.
 2. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
 gans to assume their natural position, and thus prevent
 further injury.
 3. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
 ing nervous debility and general weakness.
 4. They cure the system, which is usually
 depressed, by expelling all existing causes from the
 system.
 5. They invigorate the properties they restore
 the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
 hood.

They cure when all other means have failed.
 They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any-
 thing that can in any event prove injurious.
 They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not
 interfere with the patient's usual business or recrea-
 tion.
 They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
 edge of even a room-mate.
 They may be used within the reach of all, for we
 have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at \$1 per box,
 and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
 by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
 stamps should be enclosed for return postage.

A full remedy for *Irregularities, Suppression
 of the Menstrue*, or any disease, pecu-
 liar to the sex, should use *DR. GATES' FEMALE
 MONTHLY PILLS*. Price by
 mail, \$1 and one stamp.

CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
 as MISCARriage would be the result, though al-
 ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
 by mail.

LADIES in want of a safe and effect-
 ual remedy for *Irregularities, Suppression
 of the Menstrue*, or any disease, pecu-
 liar to the sex, should use *DR. GATES' FEMALE
 MONTHLY PILLS*. Price by
 mail, \$1 and one stamp.

CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
 as MISCARriage would be the result, though al-
 ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
 by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
 by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
 and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
 complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
 from danger or curiosity. DR. T. WILLIAMS,
 Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314
 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
 ville, Ky.
 Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
 Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. *and wkt-wly*

MEDICAL NOTICE.
 I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
 late graduate of the P. M. College, Ohio. The
 Doctor studied the science of medicine under my
 supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
 with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
 calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to
 his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,
 except when professionally engaged, at our office,
 five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-
 pike. R. C. SNEDAKER.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
 DR. JAMES HOPKINS, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of
 Diseases of the genital organs in the THERMOT
 MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense the
 institute published a work on the treatment of all
 private diseases of the male and female genital or-
 gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
 gation, Sexual debility, Voluntary Nocturnal
 Emission, Stricture, Gonorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
 and Mental and Physical Debility.
 Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
 suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
 sending for a book. Enclose two Box stamps to pay
 the postage.
 Direct to Dr. HOPKINS, care of Box 1655, Boston,
 Mass. *and wkt-wly*

RENEWED HATS!—Another new and elegant
 style of Soft Hat, KEENON & GIBBONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
 ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
 Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
 like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
 indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power
 to restore the hair to its original color, and to give it the
 color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
 concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
 BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
 It is the original, the only reliable, and the
 cheapest. See the following testimony:
 W. R. MARVIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
 Agent for the Proprietors of Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
 tive, writes:
 "Dear Sir: The Medicine you introduced into
 our city last winter has a large and increasing sale,
 and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
 derson (one of our first citizens) says, that 'he has
 used all the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day,
 but has never used an article equal to HEIMSTREET'S
 INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it
 has restored his hair to its original color, and given it
 the color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is
 concerned. You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
 Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
 best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
 gives satisfaction in every case."
 Respectfully, yours,
 J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
 Sold everywhere—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
 W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO
MAGNOLIA BALM!
 INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
 Altho' we have very many of them.

FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM!
 WILL CURE THE WORST
 CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
 SINGLE WEEK

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
 might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with
 wonder upon its speedy cures. For it has heretofore
 been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
 tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the
 Magnolia BALM contains neither. It is the most
 elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
 and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
 Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
 W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
and wkt-wly

GOOD
NEWS!
 TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
 I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
 smith to carry on the
Gunsmithing Business.

IN ITS
 VARIOUS BRANCHES,
 At my Tin and Stove Store, on Court Street, Frank-
 fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on
 reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to
 order with neatness and dispatch.
 "I don't forget to mention" at G. W. Miller's Tin
 and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky. G. W. MILLER.

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
 CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
 Pomades for the Hair,
 Of every style and price, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
 A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Combs,
 Of every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
 The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
 Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Powders, and Tooth
 Paste, etc., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
 For Cloth, Velvet, and Dressing purposes, at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps,
 Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
 fumages, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Cologne,
 Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
 fumages, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
 Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Perfumery,
 For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
 for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
 The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
 made, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Everything,
 In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
 Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
 To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DISSOLUTION.
 The firm heretofore existing between the undersig-
 ned, under the style of BAYER & KATZ-
 BERT, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer
 having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kattenbrun
 who will continue the business of Boot and shoe-
 making at the old stand, No. 111. Bayer will settle the
 business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER
 V. KATTENBRUN.
 FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—aug3 t-w3m

SCHOOL NOTICE.
 THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
 WHITE'S School for children, will commence
 on Monday, September 2d, 1861.
 Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
 Less deduction for voluntary absence. *and wkt-wly*

REMOVAL.
 THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
 late fire to change his location, has removed his
 BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
 to the room lately occupied by *Buyer and Cullen-
 berg*, on *Main Street*, opposite to the *Bank*.
 Where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
 tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
 tention to business, and by charging reasonable
 prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a
 fair proportion of public patronage.
 J. H. BAYER *and wkt-wly*

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
 DR. JAMES HOPKINS, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of
 Diseases of the genital organs in the THERMOT
 MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense the
 institute published a work on the treatment of all
 private diseases of the male and female genital or-
 gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
 gation, Sexual debility, Voluntary Nocturnal
 Emission, Stricture, Gonorrhea, &c., causing Impotency
 and Mental and Physical Debility.
 Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
 suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
 sending for a book. Enclose two Box stamps to pay
 the postage.
 Direct to Dr. HOPKINS, care of Box 1655, Boston,
 Mass. *and wkt-wly*

RENEWED HATS!—Another new and elegant
 style of Soft Hat, KEENON & GIBBONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
 317 FOURTH STREET
 Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
 To be Sold at
 Wholesale or Retail,
 Regardless of Cost.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-<

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizens' property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military forces of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

A Rapid Review.

There never lived a man more enthusiastically devoted to the Union and its perpetuation than the humble writer of these lines—we mean the Union established by the Constitution, for we know no other.

When, after the election of a sectional President, the rupture of the Union was threatened, we hailed with real delight and hope the prospect of the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's amendments. When they were rejected, we hoped a National Convention would be called, and adjust our difficulties. When that was refused, we still hoped for some other adjustment, and favored a Convention of the slave States, that they might submit their grievances and make a solemn appeal to the fraternity of the North; but this was virtually forestalled in the refusal of the North to meet in National Convention. We then favored the Border Slave State Convention which was held, but the work of which produced no actual fruits. We were still in favor of exhausting other means of adjustment; but war, during which no treaty or adjustment can be made, followed all; and our only hope now is in stopping the strife between the belligerents, preserving Kentucky in peace, holding her as an impartial mediator between the contending parties. This is a rapid review of our general course in regard to this lamentable fratricidal war. Is it too late, even yet, for the Legislature to request the opposing armies to retire from Kentucky and accept her mediation? "Blessed are the peace makers."

The Federal Occupation.

It is rumored that a Federal camp is about to be established at the Fair ground near Lexington; that another will be established on Benson Creek some five or six miles from Frankfort; and that another will be placed near the city of Maysville. We do not know the authority for these rumors, and give them only as we hear them.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—By the Bombay Commercial Gazette of July 12th, it appears that 75,000 bales of cotton were shipped for Europe in three weeks ending July 10th, and that twenty-two ships were then loading for Europe at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per bale, or less than a cent per pound. The shipments from Bombay to England have been: for first five months of 1860, 270,163 bales; for June and July the shipment was increasing, and would average at least 112,000 bales per month. In October the new crop would begin to arrive; and if the present rate of shipment continues, the export to England for the present year will exceed 1,000,000 bales.

[From the St. Louis Republican of the 18th.]
HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16, 1861.
General Orders No. 12.]

I. Before the Military Commission which convened at the St. Louis Arsenal, on the 5th instant, pursuant to Special Orders No. 118, current series, from these headquarters, was tried:

Joseph Aubuchon; Charge: Treason against the Government of the United States.

SPECIFICATION: "In this, that Joseph Aubuchon, of the town of Ironton, Iron county, State of Missouri, did assume an attitude of open rebellion against the Federal Government, by assuming and exercising the functions and office of Lieutenant in the Rebel Army, within the limits proper of the State of Missouri, from and after about the 20th day of August, 1861."

FINDING AND SENTENCE: The Commission finds the prisoner as follows:

Of the specification "Guilty," except the words "By taking up arms against the same; by assuming and exercising the functions and office of Lieutenant in the Rebel Army."

Of the charge "Guilty," and does therefore sentence him, "Joseph Aubuchon, 'To be confined at hard labor during the existing war, and to have his property confiscated.'"

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the Commission are approved.

On the recommendation of the members of the Commission, and in consideration of the fact that the offense charged occurred previous to the proclamation by the Commanding General of the Department, the sentence against Joseph Aubuchon is remitted, he will be released from confinement and permitted to return to his home.

By order of Major General Fremont.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) News of the 14th, has an implied significance which its terms do not plainly express. The reader will guess the true meaning, which is, that with a large portion of the Northern people, the war is a job of profit to contractors, in which the sharpest even rob women of their own service:

Government Contractors and their Agents. There are in this city several agents who are engaged in fulfilling the orders of government contractors, such as supplying them with Knapsacks, Cavalry Bags, Haversacks, &c., these agents are allowed a certain price for the articles they furnish, which, at the same time that it allows a fair profit to the agent, admits of his giving a reasonable price for the work he gives out to be done, to the hundreds of workmen and seamstresses that are now eagerly seeking employment for their needles.

Not content, however, with a legitimate profit, these greedy sub-contractors manage to squeeze out of the needy class they deal with a still further per centage, in many cases resorting to downright swindling in their efforts to make the utmost profit they can. We have a case in point. There is a fellow we know of—and of whom the public shall soon be aware if he does not cease his swindling operations—who is the agent for furnishing the government with a certain article of military equipments, for which he gets a reasonable price, but for which he pays the artist a sum of sixty cents a dozen, at which price the necessities being whom he pretends to make the articles for him, can, by close and incessant toil at their needles, only earn thirty cents a day. This work he gives out with certain instructions to the manner in which it is to be done, and when the work is returned as well finished as the government would desire, this fellow begins to scrutinize it, with a view of finding fault with it, his object being to make a deduction from the pitiful sum due for the work.

The other day a young lady, who had been forced by adverse circumstances to seek employment at the establishment in question, was rudely assailed by this fellow in the presence of some thirty or forty individuals, for the alleged inferiority of the work she had brought in, though there was not the least cause for censure, it having been done as thoroughly as was necessary; but he thought she was a fair object for a swindle, and thus proceeded to deceive the work, after which he deducted a shilling from the sixty cents for the dozen articles she had finished, after two days' close application to her needle. The next instance of the kind that came under our observation we shall give the name of the agent and the locality of the establishment. We would suggest to the Government agents that, instead of giving the work they need done to these rascally sub-agents, who thus take advantage of the urgent need of the poor and distressed of our city, they advertise for hands to take the work home at once, allowing them a fair remuneration for the work done. Apart from other considerations, it is due to needy relatives, wives, sisters, and daughters, of those who have volunteered in defense of their country, that everything should be done to give employment to those who have been left almost totally unprotected, and deprive the human sharks thereby of the victims they now obtain.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CANADA.—Canadian papers generally repudiate the idea which has been broached in some quarters that the dispatch of troops to the North American provinces, by the British government, is designed to guard against a contemplated movement favoring annexation to the United States. This measure is considered strictly precautionary, or as expressed by the Army and Navy Gazette, as an act of wise precaution on the part of those responsible for the dignity and integrity of the empire. The Toronto Leader, of a late date says:

The heart of Canada is sound to the core. There was a time when the possibility of ultimate annexation was recognized by many; but that time is passed, to return no more. Outside of the Globe coterie, annexation has half a dozen friends in the Province. The people, as one man, cherish attachment to the parent country more profoundly than ever. They look upon the fate of the States as a warning which must stem the tide of Democracy in Canada; as a lesson which demonstrates to them the happiness of their relation to England; as a reason for frowning down the hungry politicians who would transfer for the care of the Province from Downing street to Washington.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments for a new Kentucky Brigade about to take the field: Major W. S. Word, General. First Regiment, John H. Word, of Bowling Green. Lieutenant-Colonel, James B. Carlisle, Major. Second Regiment, E. D. Hobson, Colonel. John Carlisle, Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Hobson, Major. Third Regiment, Wade Velegas, Colonel. J. C. Edwards, Q. M., J. D. Williams, Commissary.

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of War has issued an order organizing a new military department. It will consist of the State of Ohio, Indiana and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati. The latter place is to be the headquarters. Gen. Mitchell is to command.

Immense Armies.

There is little doubt that the armies now in Washington and its vicinity amount to the immense aggregate of near 200,000 men on each side, or 400,000 combatants. Whenever a general battle shall occur, it will not only have no parallel on the Western Continent, but in the forces engaged, but hardly one in the history of modern Europe will vie with it. The great battles of Napoleon were generally fought with numbers far inferior to those engaged under the walls of Washington. For instance, at Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria, he had but 80,000 troops; the Allies had 100,000. At Jena and Auerstadt, where he broke the power of Prussia, his forces were not over 130,000 strong. At the great battle of Wagram, fought with the Austrians on the banks of the Danube in 1809, he had but 150,000 men. At Borodino, under the walls of Moscow, he had but 120,000 to oppose to over 200,000 troops. Not one of the battles in Italy or Spain even equaled this last number. The only battle-field was recaptured where the combatants were as numerous as those around Washington was Leipsic, in 1813, where Napoleon had 173,000, and the Allies—Russians, Austrians, Prussians, Swedes, and Germans—numbered 230,000. Nearly half a million of men took part in this tremendous battle, which was known as the Combat of the Giants. It lasted three days, and ended in a complete overthrow of Napoleon, who was driven into France, where a series of disasters commenced that did not end until Napoleon abdicated his crown and was exiled to the island of Elba, in 1814. No battle was ever fought on the soil of the United States where 60,000 combatants took part in it on both sides!

From these figures we can judge of what a battle we have reason to expect when the hosts of McCallan and Beauregard, more than twice the number of those of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo, come in collision on the banks of the Potomac. It will be an event that will be the great military feature, probably for ages to come of martial prowess in America. Washington never had thirty thousand men in one army under his command, Jackson never had fifteen thousand, and never before the present war had seen twenty thousand troops under his orders. Great is the ability required to maneuver and handle such a large body of men, and bring them all into action at the proper time and place. The late battle at Bull Run extended over seven miles from one end of our line to another. At Washington, probably, the battle may be raging over a field double this size.

To know what is going on in such an amphitheater, and to be prepared to order up resources and strengthen every exposed point, requires the highest degree of intellect. At the battle of Bull Run half of both armies never fired a shot. Beauregard had forty thousand men at Bull Run Junction, only three miles distant, whom he never used, and yet he would have been defeated had it not been for the opportune and unexpected arrival of a portion of General Johnston's army from the Upper Potomac. McDowell had a powerful reserve, that took no part whatever in action, and yet it was strong enough to have beaten back Johnston's division if it had been on hand at the proper moment. We have confidence that McCallan has not only plenty of men, but believe he knows how to use them.—*Cin. Eng.*

Fremont's Proclamation—How Received in Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ, of the 17th inst., says:

"The feeling in the city yesterday among all persons, of all classes and creeds, upon reading the President's order countenancing General Fremont's proclamation, was one of blank astonishment and dismay. No Sunday in our recollection has been so broken by general indignation and rage. The expression of opinion among Democrats and Republicans as compared with this deplorable mistake. The news of the retreat of our army from Stone Bridge never produced half the chagrin and despondency here occasioned by the retreat of the Administration from the strong and righteous ground taken by the fearless Fremont. It was felt that the penalty of rebellion had been removed, and that the assassination was now merely a scheme for mutual advantage on a large scale. The opinion was universal that a public meeting must be held to give force to the convictions of the people, and to petition the Government, in both legislative and executive branches, to adopt General Fremont's policy."

The Chicago Times, a Democratic paper says:

"We declare that the Chicago Tribune shamefully, willfully, and maliciously misrepresents the public feeling of this city. We aver that forty-nine out of every fifty of the people of this city approve the action of the President. If there be those who doubt this, a public meeting will settle the question."

A Question of Law.

Fremont having once proclaimed martial law in Missouri, as it is admitted he had a right to do, and having also, by his powers as military chief, and under the construction of the law of nations given by John Quincy Adams in his speech in 1842, liberated the slaves of rebels, can his act be annulled by himself, or even modified by any other authority? or other words, can men once declared free be again reduced to slavery by any color of law? The question is profoundly interesting, as it affects the condition of all the slaves of rebel owners now within the military jurisdiction of General Fremont.

The above is from the New York Evening Post of the 17th. It is intended, we presume, to bully Lincoln out of his position modifying Fremont's proclamation. We cannot conceive how such audacity can be assumed by the Post, except on the supposition that the compulsory abolition of all the slavery by mere military power shall be carried out, even in spite of the President himself.

We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune:

The President and General Fremont.—Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair has not yet returned from his mission to St. Louis. The public expectation has been led to await, through his report to the President, an order superseding Gen. Fremont, but not further repudiating this commander's doctrine of emancipation than it has already denounced against Mr. Lincoln has removed the question from his Cabinet councils, and taken upon himself the sole responsibility of his decision, by his imperative order "The Pathfinder" to square himself to some statute.

STATE PRISONERS.—Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, M. W. Barr, and R. T. Durrett, were arrested in this city early yesterday morning, by Marshal Sneed of the United States Court, now in session at Covington, for charge against them, we presume, is that of affording aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government. The prisoners will await orders from the Government at Washington. Since writing the above we are informed that the prisoners left Jeffersonville by railroad, in charge of United States officers, for some point in the interior.—*Lou. Journal, Sept. 20th.*

Latest from Gen. Sherman's Command.

A train arrived at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at an early hour yesterday, from Lebanon Junction, and by passengers which came up, we have the latest and most reliable information from General Sherman's command, which embraces a detachment of the Louisville Home Guards and Col. Rousseau's brigade.

We are informed by Sergeant John H. Kerr, of the Home Guards, that he left Muldrough's Hill at an early hour in the morning and made his way on foot to Lebanon, at which point he took the train for this city. When he left the hill Col. Rousseau's command was in possession of the ground, and were supported by the great body of the Home Guard, under command of Maj. A. Y. Johnson. The Federal forces occupied the hill last night.

Passengers by the train bring us the intelligence that the leader of the party who burned the bridge over the Rolling Fork had been arrested, and was still held in custody. We could not learn his name.

The rumor that the bridge over Nolin creek had been destroyed by the Union men was unwarranted. It is said that, by some strange coincidence, the Union men and the rebels were both awaiting an opportunity to destroy the structure, but that each had been deterred by the other.

P. S.—Another train arrived from the Rolling Fork at 6 o'clock last evening, bringing a detachment of the Home Guard, which had been relieved for a few days. By this arrival we have letters from our correspondents, but they contain little news of importance.

We have already stated that the leader of the party of Secessionists who burned the bridge over the Rolling Fork had been arrested at Shepherdsville. It appears that on the night the troops left this city, the accused was stationed in this city, and had a confederate at Jeffersonville, who was to send up a rocket at the moment Col. Rousseau's brigade commenced moving forward to this city. The signal was given at the proper time, and the prisoner at once started on horseback for the bridge at Rolling Fork. It was his intention also to make his way to the residence of Judge Carpenter in this vicinity, and there avail himself of the assistance in conveying letters to Major Patton, and other noted Secessionists, who were at Elizabethtown.

He fell into the hands of the Union men at Shepherdsville, however, and the letters and papers alluded to were found upon his person, together with a revolver and a formidable bowie-knife. The horse upon which he rode fell and threw him off, crippling him, and he thus fell into the hands of men loyal to the Union.

The accused was examined before a magistrate at Shepherdsville, yesterday, and required to give bail in \$1,000 to answer, failing in which he was committed. He narrowly escaped the vengeance of the indignant and outraged populace.

From the best sources, we learn that Rousseau's brigade is stationed at the burned bridge over the Rolling Fork. Timbers have been prepared and a large force is engaged in repairing the bridge, and it is thought the repairs will be complete to-morrow.

Last evening the Home Guards were encamped at the Lebanon Junction. Reconnoitering parties were sent out last evening in the direction of Muldrough's Hill, but no enemy was discovered.

The rumors to the effect that the Federal troops had occupied Elizabethtown were erroneous.

A member of Capt. Thompson's company, attached to Col. Rousseau's regiment, accidentally shot himself through the head, on Wednesday night, in camp, and died instantaneously. We did not learn his name.

Regular trains for Bardstown and Lebanon will leave the city to-day—the train for Lebanon at seven o'clock A. M. and that for Bardstown at five P. M.

There was great activity and vigilance in Col. Rousseau's camp, and it was thought not improbable that an engagement would take place to-day or to-morrow.—*Lou. Journal, Sept. 20th.*

In justice to ourselves as well as to the truth of history, we republish the substance of the speech of Judge Underwood preceding his vote for the resolution which passed both Houses of the Legislature last Wednesday. The speech of Judge U. is published at length in the Louisville Democrat, which favored the "delay" he "applauded";

Lou. Jour. 20th.

The measures reported by the committee do not entirely contain the plan I had proposed by which I had hoped to adjust the difficulties, and prevent the direful war which now bids fair to lay waste the broad fields of our gallant Commonwealth.

I owe it to my constituents and to myself to make these remarks. If the reports by the papers this morning be true, then indeed is my peace won and are my unfortunate constituents in a deplorable condition. Surrounded by an armed soldiery, what peace can there be for them? The plan for the adjustment was to request the first invader to withdraw, and then the others must be required to leave our State, and that we might be placed again in the position we now pray that the same peace may again, and very soon, bless us. For the purpose of furthering these good ends and to heal all difficulties between the Union party and the Southern Rights party, by giving to our Government the power to correspond with the different parties, making their withdrawal simultaneous or concurrently. For this reason I have applauded the delay. And I believe it was for the purpose I have suggested that this delay was caused; but, instead of allaying the excitement and creating a better feeling among the citizens of Kentucky, it seems that it has rather increased.

The Proclamation Explained.

It is satisfactory to find that Gen. Fremont does not mean that his proclamation shall be construed as giving the least countenance to the idea that he contemplates any warfare not recognized among the usages of war among civilized nations of this era.

In this connection we may mention, what we have heard, that some persons, either from perversity or groundless apprehension, put a strangely wrong interpretation on some parts of it. Thus some pretend to believe—and some are advised, really believe—that individual can, in traveling, carry weapons to defend his person against the assaults of robbers or ruffians, without rendering himself liable to the penalty denounced against those who are "found in arms." It is true that, in these troubled times, honest warriors may be suddenly called by authority to give an account of themselves. But no such person need fear the result of an inquiry, if he can make a reasonable showing of the truth against the United States. No person, not conscious of such a design, has any cause for alarm, if arms are found on him. There is an exception in this country, under the Provost Marshal's order, which is intended for the speciality of a city like St. Louis. But here it is presumable that any person who desires for a proper purpose, to have arms about his country occasionally may, can at once get permission to do so upon application to the proper authority.—*St. Louis Republican, 18th.*

Every man endeavors with his utmost care to hide his poverty from others and his idleness from himself.—JOHNSON.

The Confiscation Act.

As the President has declared that the proclamation of the General Commanding in this Military Department is to have no further force and operation than the confiscation act, it becomes important to determine the extent of that act. As a penal act, it is, like all acts of that sort, to be construed strictly. That is, no meaning is to be given to its terms do not plainly express, or which does not irresistibly follow from the use of such terms. Property then used directly for war purposes, or whether or not provided and intended by the act. A horse rode by a rebel; applied to rebel uses, or started forward with a view to such application, are among the things held forfeit. Anything that can be shown to have been applied to rebel war purposes, or to have been put in the way of such use, are in this category. It follows that neither lands nor buildings, unless by the owner devoted to such a use; nor any personal property not in the same way directly involved, is liable to confiscation.

Of course, any property which has been seized under the general decree of confiscation, will be returned by whatever officer has assumed the responsibility of doing so, unless the seizure was upon clear proof that the property taken came within the description of the act. We learn that some property has been taken under the decree, and are advised that it was not just, as the act demanded, but do not suppose that the instances are numerous; and have no doubt that in any case where the act does not sustain the seizure, the property will be restored.—*St. Louis Repub., 18th.*

Great Battle at Lexington, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.

Two couriers have just arrived from Lexington. The following intelligence is believed by the commanding officer here to be in the main part reliable:

Gen. Price commenced the attack on the entrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan, on Monday. The fight was very severe. All day long Price assaulted the works, but was repulsed with severe loss. The fight was renewed on Tuesday morning, but, being sustained. When the courier left, Gen. Lane was at Johnston's, Bates county, with a force of between 2,000 and 3,000, marching to the relief of Lexington. The rebel loss on Monday is reported at 4,000, and that of the Federal troops at 800, which is probably exaggerated.

Another account says:

Monday afternoon Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was "Go to hell." An attack was immediately made, by first opening with artillery, and making an advance under its cover on the town.

Price was repulsed with heavy loss. Lane, with an estimated force of five thousand Kansas troops, is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, rapidly advancing to re-enforce Col. Mulligan. Other Federal troops are converging from St. Joseph and other points, to re-enforce Col. Mulligan.

The Eighteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-sixth Indiana regiments, have gone via steamers to Lexington; also the forces sent from St. Louis per the Des Moines and White Cloud.

These re-inforcements number about six thousand effective troops, and will reach Lexington to-morrow morning, the 19th.

Very confidence is felt here that Colonel Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive.

The Osage bridge, eleven miles east of here, on the Pacific road, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben McCulloch's forces, now believed to be advancing rapidly from the southwest.

Conflicting Rumors from Lexington.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 19.

There is no definite intelligence from Lexington to-day.

Dispatches received here this P. M. from Booneville, say it was reported, and currently believed there, that Lexington had been taken on Tuesday.

Two gentlemen who arrived here late this evening, having left Booneville at 7 o'clock this morning, entirely discredit the report. There were four thousand Federal troops at Booneville, besides the Home Guards.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—This evening's Commercial says: "We think we have sufficient authority for saying that so far as a movement of the national troops is concerned, there is no probability of an engagement within thirty days. Of course, if attacked, there will be a general and severe battle. Our troops are well prepared to meet any number of the enemy may bring, but for perfecting the arrangements for the onward movement, it is deemed best to accomplish certain things which may not be effectually done in less than thirty days. These matters have no reference, we believe, to the raising here of more men; the Government being satisfied that it has all that it will require."

It is reported that eleven thousand rebels have taken possession of Mayfield, Ky., and are fortifying the place.

Jeff. Thompson's force of 2,300 has moved to New Madrid.

A skirmish took place near Columbus between Colonel Ross' pickets and some rebel scouts. None of the Federal troops were injured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

An order was issued from the War Department to-day that the Military Department of Ohio will in future be confined to the State of that name, Indiana, and so much of Kentucky as lies within fifteen miles of Cincinnati, under the command of Brigadier-General Mitchell, of the United States volunteers—headquarters at Cincinnati. So much of Virginia as lies west of the Blue Ridge Mountains is to be called the Department of West Virginia, under command of Brigadier-General Rosecrans—headquarters in the field.

We noticed several companies of the Ohio State Militia, passing our city on Tuesday last, en route for Ripley, where a State encampment is being held. We understand that they are to be, or have been, invited to attend the grand rally of the followers of Lincoln, of this county, which is to come off near this city, on next Saturday.—*Maysville Express, 19th.*

MORE LINCOLN GUNS.—A thousand stand of Enfield rifles were received at this place this morning. They are intended to arm one of the regiments of Lincoln's soldiers, that are to go into camp near this city, next week.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR OILCLOTH.—An ingenious inventor in England has discovered a substitute for the oilcloth which is so much used for hails, passages, &c. It is composed of an intimate mixture of cork and India rubber.

Up to a recent time this mixture has been known by the name of "Kantulicon," but, acting on a hint thrown out in a recent number of the Cornhill Magazine, the manufacturer, Mr. Treloar, has adopted the more expressive, although less fine, designation of cork flooring. It is made of different thickness, from one eighth or even thinner, to a quarter of an inch thick, and is beautifully soft to the feet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Persons holding stamped Envelopes of the old issue, can present them for exchange at the Post-office for a period of six days, commencing this morning, September 17th, 1861, and on and after Friday, September 13th, 1861, the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office, Sep. 9-14
W. A. GAINES, P. M.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

165 1/2 W & WLY MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.
J. F. Sign of the Eagle,
June 1st - w & w

A. CONERY,

Sign of the Eagle.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

J. F. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 17 & w & w

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS are LIBERAL.

We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

Jan 23 & w & w

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1

